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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,712	04/26/2000	Pratish R. Desai	19223-000510	1620
22434	7590	09/30/2005	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS LLP P.O. BOX 70250 OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			WONG, ALLEN C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2613	

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/559,712

Applicant(s)

DESAI, PRATISH R.

Examiner

Allen Wong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10, 11 and 22 have been fully read and considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 10-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Setogawa (6,469,718) and Watkins (6,728,477) in view of DeCarmo (6,415,101).

Regarding claim 10, Setogawa discloses an apparatus to play a video, said apparatus comprising:

an input to receive an MPEG datastream, said datastream comprising information for a plurality of different presentations of said video (fig.13, note element 103 receives the MPEG datastream information from digital video disc 101 with plurality of different presentations, where presentations are the plural camera angles as disclosed in col.6, ln.10-24);

a decoding circuit configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a first presentation of said video (fig.13 is DVD player configuration where the data from DVD 101 is inputted into the system by 103, where a DVD is a video that has a plurality of presentations, and that MPEG video decoder 115 and

MPEG audio decoder 116 are used in combination to decode the first presentation of the video, ie. the first angle presentation); and

a receiver configured to receive during use a signal from a user that indicates a desired presentation to display (fig.12, Setogawa discloses a remote control 92 with buttons for permitting the selection of a plurality of points in time during playback, where the receiver 129 of fig.13 can receive user inputs and permitting the processing of the user's selected input of a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, col.6, ln.10-24 discloses the user's options to select the desired presentation from a plurality of angles).

Although Setogawa does not specifically disclose a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit is configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video. However, Watkins teaches the use of multiple angles for re-configuring the decoding circuit such that the decoding circuit is configured to decode the MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of the video (see fig.5 and note the DVD 38 is inputted into drive 108 and to DVD interface 110 and the data is decoded at element 112 to decode the multiple MPEG datastreams presentations, where remote control unit 32, via elements 104 and 106, permits the user to select from a multitude of angle presentations as stored in element 114 for displaying a first presentation, ie. display 1, at element 34 and the second presentation, ie. display 2, at element 34). Also, Watkins discloses the display of the second presentation of the

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video contemporaneous with the first presentation (fig.1, element 34 simultaneously displays the first presentation with the second presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa and Watkins, as a whole, for presenting a improved technique of viewing multiple angles and accessing DVD audiovisual content in a more convenient, efficient, precise and robust manner (Watkins col.2, ln.17-34).

Setogawa and Watkins do not specifically disclose wherein the selection circuit reconfigures said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit decodes said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode. However, DeCarmo teaches wherein the selection circuit reconfigures the decoding circuit such that the decoding circuit decodes said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode (col.7, ln.61 to col.8, ln.23, DeCarmo's fig.5 discloses that the selected primary viewing angle or presentation can be seen for playback in only the normal playback mode, on screen element 302, whereas the secondary angle or presentation can also be shown contemporaneous with the primary angle, on screen element 304, and the user can also select the secondary angle or presentation as the primary angle for playback if the user desires to see the alternative angle or presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo, as a whole, for permitting the user to view the desired presentations of the DVD in a convenient, synchronized manner (col.2, ln.17-27).

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Regarding claim 11, Setogawa discloses a method of selecting from a plurality of presentations of a video a desired presentation for viewing the video, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for a plurality of presentations of said video (fig.13, note element 103 receives the MPEG datastream information from digital video disc 101 with plurality of different presentations, where presentations are the plural camera angles as disclosed in col.6, ln.10-24);

displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video (fig.13 is DVD player configuration where the data from DVD 101 is inputted into the system by 103, where a DVD is a video that has a plurality of presentations, and that MPEG video decoder 115 and MPEG audio decoder 116 are used in combination to decode the first presentation of the video, ie. the first angle presentation); and

permitting a user to select a desired presentation of said video (fig.12, Setogawa discloses a remote control 92 with buttons for permitting the selection of a plurality of points in time during playback, where the receiver 129 of fig.13 can receive user inputs and permitting the processing of the user's selected input of a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, col.6, ln.10-24 discloses the user's options to select the desired presentation from a plurality of angles).

Setogawa does not specifically disclose displaying on said display in normal playback mode a segment of a second presentation of said video. However, Watkins

teaches the display, in normal playback mode, a segment of the second presentation of the video (see fig.5 and note the DVD 38 is inputted into drive 108 and to DVD interface 110 and the data is decoded at element 112 to decode the multiple MPEG datastreams presentations, where remote control unit 32, via elements 104 and 106, permits the user to select from a multitude of angle presentations as stored in element 114 for displaying a first presentation, ie. display 1, at element 34 and the second presentation, ie. display 2, at element 34; also see fig.1, and note element 34 is a display for displaying angle 1 and 2, ie. first and second presentations, and element 35 shows multiple angles or nine presentations from nine angles). Also, Watkins discloses the display of the second presentation of the video contemporaneous with the first presentation (fig.1, element 34 simultaneously displays the first presentation with the second presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa and Watkins, as a whole, for presenting a improved technique of viewing multiple angles and accessing DVD audiovisual content in a more convenient, efficient, precise and robust manner (Watkins col.2, ln.17-34).

Setogawa and Watkins do not specifically disclose displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode. However, DeCarmo teaches displaying the selected presentation only in normal playback mode (col.7, ln.61 to col.8, ln.23, DeCarmo's fig.5 discloses that the selected primary viewing angle or presentation can be seen for playback in only the normal playback mode, on screen element 302, whereas the secondary angle or presentation can also be shown contemporaneous with the primary angle, on screen element 304, and the user can also select the secondary

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angle or presentation as the primary angle for playback if the user desires to see the alternative angle or presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo, as a whole, for permitting the user to view the desired presentations of the DVD in a convenient, synchronized manner (col.2, ln.17-27).

Regarding claim 22, Setogawa discloses a method of permitting a user to select a point in time occurring during playback of an audiovisual (A/V) program from which to initiate displaying said A/V program, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for displaying said A/V program (fig.13, note element 103 receives the MPEG datastream information from digital video disc 101 with plurality of different presentations, where presentations are the plural camera angles as disclosed in col.6, ln.10-24);

playing audio of a first segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said first segment of said A/V program wherein said first segment corresponds to a first point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program (fig.13 is DVD player configuration where the data from DVD 101 is inputted into the system by 103, where a DVD is a video that has a plurality of presentations, and that MPEG video decoder 115 and MPEG audio decoder 116 are used in combination to decode the first presentation of the video, ie. the first angle presentation); and

permitting said user to select from where in said A/V program playback should be initiated (fig.12, Setogawa discloses a remote control 92 with buttons for permitting the selection of a plurality of points in time during playback, where the receiver 129 of fig.13

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can receive user inputs and permitting the processing of the user's selected input of a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, col.6, ln.10-24 discloses the user's options to select the desired presentation from a plurality of angles).

Although Setogawa does not specifically disclose playing audio of a second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program wherein said second segment corresponds to a second point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program. However, Watkins teaches playing audio of a second segment of the A/V program while displaying video of the second segment of the A/V program wherein the second segment corresponds to a second point in time occurring during normal playback of the A/V program (see fig.5 and note the DVD 38 is inputted into drive 108 and to DVD interface 110 and the data is decoded at element 112 to decode the multiple MPEG datastreams presentations, where remote control unit 32, via elements 104 and 106, permits the user to select from a multitude of angle presentations as stored in element 114 for displaying a first presentation, ie. display 1, at element 34 and the second presentation, ie. display 2, at element 34; also see fig.1, and note element 34 is a display for displaying angle 1 and 2, ie. first and second presentations, and element 35 shows multiple angles or nine presentations from nine angles). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa and Watkins, as a whole, for presenting a improved

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technique of viewing multiple angles and accessing DVD audiovisual content in a more convenient, efficient, precise and robust manner (Watkins col.2, ln.17-34).

Setogawa and Watkins do not specifically disclose displaying the selected portion of said A/V program only in normal playback mode. However, DeCarmo teaches displaying the selected portion of the A/V program only in normal playback mode (col.7, ln.61 to col.8, ln.23, DeCarmo's fig.5 discloses that the selected primary viewing angle or presentation of the DVD (A/V) program can be seen for playback in only the normal playback mode, on screen element 302, whereas the secondary angle or presentation can also be shown contemporaneous with the primary angle, on screen element 304, and the user can also select the secondary angle or presentation as the primary angle for playback if the user desires to see the alternative angle or presentation). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Setogawa, Watkins and DeCarmo, as a whole, for permitting the user to view the desired presentations of the DVD in a convenient, synchronized manner (col.2, ln.17-27).

Regarding claims 12-16, 18-21 and 23-28, Setogawa discloses the display of the plurality of presentations for the user to choose for viewing into a presentable graphical format on display (fig.13 the user can input the desired selection of the chapter or presentation at a point in time where the user wants to see and hear, so the video output, along with corresponding audio output, is sent out to display 90 for viewing; also, see fig.4, there is a plurality of chapters or presentations that can be selected from the

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DVD program by the user; and see col.6, ln.32+, col.6, ln10-24, Setogawa discloses viewing from multiple angles).

Regarding claim 17, Setogawa discloses the video objects are interleaved as blocks (fig.8-10).

Conclusion

3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

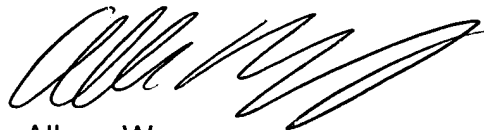
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7341. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8am-6pm Flextime.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Allen Wong
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2613

AW
9/27/05